

ACC NR: AP7006206

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/67/003/001/0119/0126

AUTHOR: Glushkova, V. B.; Davtyan, I. A.; Keler, E. K.

ORG: Institute of Silicate Chemistry im. I. V. Grebenshchikov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and properties of yttrium and neodymium germanates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 119-126

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, neodymium compound, germanate

ABSTRACT: Yttrium and neodymium germanates were prepared by both coprecipitation and mechanical mixing of the oxides, and the systems obtained ( $Y_2O_3$ - $GeO_2$  and  $Nd_2O_3$ - $GeO_2$ ) were subjected to differential thermal and x-ray diffraction analyses. The formation of equilibrium crystalline products was found to be complete at 1200°C in all cases. Both systems contained compounds of the compositions  $In_2O_3:GeO_2 = 1:2, 1:1$  and  $2:1$ . The interplanar distances were calculated for these compounds. The behavior of the germanates at high temperatures was studied by subjecting them to prolonged isothermal firing and then to x-ray analysis. Yttrium germanates were found to be more stable than neodymium germanates at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.641\*289

HAHN, A.; KREMER, M.

The clinical significance of iron deficiency. Lijec, vjes. 76  
no.1-2:8-19 1954.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.  
(ANEMIA, HYPOCHROMIC, ther.  
\*iron)  
(IRON, ther. use  
\*anemia, hypochromic)

DOGAN, S.; KELLER, M.; PERSIC, N.

Copper in blood in schizophrenia; a problem of pathophysiology of schizophrenia. Acta med.iugosl. 9 no.1:60-70 1955.

1. Neurolosko-psihijatrijska klinika i Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(COPPER, in blood

in schizophrenia, determ.results(Ser))

(BLOOD,

copper in schizophrenia, determ. & results(Ser))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, blood in

copper determ. & results (Ser))

SKRABALO, Zdenko, Dr.; KALER, Mira, Mr., ph.

Hemoglobin forms. Med. glasn. 10 no.8:325-331 Aug 56.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakultetu u Zagrebu (predstojnik  
prof. A. Hahn).

(HEMOGLOBIN,

pathol. molecular forms, properties & determ. (Ser))

RADONIC, Milovan; RADOSEVIC, Zdenko; KELER, Mira; HAHN, Arpad

Report on the continuation of the research on nephrolithiasis.  
Ljetopis JAZU 63:415-420 '56 (publ.'59).

+

М. И. Н.

Meningitis

Meningococcus infection in young children. Reviewed by N. Kaler. Vop. pediat. i okhr. mat. i det. 19 no. 6, 1951.

9a Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

~~KELER~~, N.N., dotsent; ARONOVICH, G.D., professor, zaveduyushchiy; SHUTOVA,  
N.I., professor, direktor.

Sleep therapy in chorea in children. Vop. pediat. 21 no.2:14-17 Mr-Apr  
'53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pediatriche-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Aronovich). 2. Leningradskiy gosudar-  
stvennyy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Shutova).  
(Sleep) (Chorea)

KELER, N.N.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of nonparalytic, latent, and atypical forms of poliomyelitis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.7:789-794 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.F. Davidenkova)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(POLIOMYELITIS)



DAVIDENKOVA, Ye. F.; KELLER, N. N.; SAVEL'YEVA-VASIL'YEVA, Ye. A.;  
NIKOLAYEV, V. P.

Clinical characteristics of serous meningitis caused by intestinal  
viruses. *Pediatrics* no.6:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye. F. Davidenkova)  
i virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. V. P. Nikolayev) Lenin-  
gradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. Ye. P.  
Semenova).

(MENINGITIS) (VIRUS DISEASES)

KELER, V., inzh.

Achievement of Academician Pok. NTO 2 no.8:24-27 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Pok, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, 1898-)

ACC NR: AP7012424

SOURCE CODE: UR'0189/66/000/003'0029 0034

AUTHOR: Keler, V.; Kazanskaya, N. F.; Berezin, I. V.

ORG: Department of Chemical Kinetics, Moscow State University (Kafedra khimicheskoy kinetiki moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

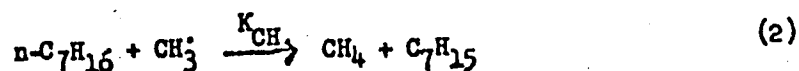
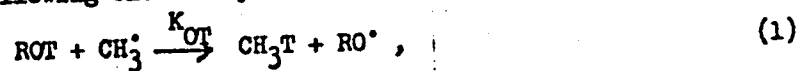
TITLE: Reactivity of hydrogen in the hydroxyl groups of CH sub 3 OH, iso-C sub 3 H sub 7 OH and (CH sub 3) sub 3 COH in reaction with free methyl radicals in the liquid phase

SOURCE: Moscow, Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 3, 1966, 29-34

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxylgroup, methyl alcohol, liquid nitrogen

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The method of competing reactions was used to determine the rate constants of the following elementary reactions in the liquid phase:



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0932 1364

ACC NR: AP7012424

where

$R = \text{CH}_3, (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$  and  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$ .

In addition, the reactivity of methyl alcohol in reaction with methyl radicals without solvent was studied.

The  $\text{CH}_3\text{T} - \text{CH}_4$  mixture formed in the experiments was separated from the remaining reaction products by freezing with liquid nitrogen, and its specific

radioactivity  $I_m$  (pulses  $\cdot \text{mm}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ) was measured in an internal-filling counter.

The specific radioactivity of the original alcohols  $I_{\text{CH}(\text{alc})}$  was measured with the same counter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas and 4 tables.

[JPRS: 40,422]

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ACC NR: AP7012424

where

$R = \text{CH}_3, (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$  and  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$ .

In addition, the reactivity of methyl alcohol in reaction with methyl radicals without solvent was studied.

The  $\text{CH}_3\text{T} - \text{CH}_4$  mixture formed in the experiments was separated from the remaining reaction products by freezing with liquid nitrogen, and its specific

radioactivity  $I_m$  ( $\text{pulses} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ) was measured in an internal-filling counter. The specific radioactivity of the original alcohols  $I_{\text{sp}}(\text{alc})$  was measured with the same counter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas and 4 tables.

[JPRS: 40,422]

$\frac{2}{2}$

KELER, Vladimir

Hobbies of scientists. IUn.tskh. 7 no.7:50-53 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Hobbies)

AZERNIKOV, V.; ARLAZOROV, M.; ARSKIY, F.; BAKANOV, S.; BELOUSOV, I.;  
BILENKIN, D.; VAIEL', I.; VLADIMIROV, L.; GUSHCHEV, S.;  
YELAGIN, V.; YERESHKO, F.; ZHURBINA, S.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, G.;  
KALININ, Yu.; KELER, V.; KONOVALOV, B.; KREYNDLIN, Yu.;  
LEBEDEV, L.; PODGORODNIKOV, M.; RABINOVICH, I.; REPIN, L.;  
SMOLYAN, G.; TITARENKO, V.; TOPILINA, T.; FEDCHENKO, V.;  
EYDEL'MAN, N.; EME, A.; NAUMOV, F.; YAKOVLEV, N.;  
MIKHAYLOV, K., nauchn. red.; LIVANOV, A., red.

[Little stories about the great cosmos] Malen'kie rasskazy o  
bol'shom Kosmose. Izd.2., Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964.  
368 p.  
(MIRA 18:4)

KELER, V.R., inzhener.

New automatic self-filling tank of the Kisel Basin. Ugol' 29 no.5:41-43  
My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(Tanks) (Kisel Basin--Coal-mining machinery)

An illustrated description is given of a device comprising a  
frum 1.56 m long and .58 m in diameter which when fed with compressed air  
will suck up water from a sump and supply it to a water spray and through  
a filter to jack hammers.



KELER, V. R.

High-heating-value gas produced from agricultural wastes. Gaz. prom.  
no.6:35-37 Je '56.

(Gas manufacture and works)

(MIRA 9:12)

(Waste products)

~~KELER, Vladimir Romanovich; BREZANOVSKAYA, L.Ya., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.M.,  
tekhn.raz.~~

[Agricultural waste products as sources of energy] Otkhody sel'skogo  
khozsisistva - stochnik energii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya,"  
1957. 45 p. (Bibliotekha v pomoshch' lektoru, no.18) (MIRA 11:3)  
(Gas producers) (Fertilizers and manures)

KELER, Vl., inzh.

Spectra of energy. IUn.tekh. 2 no.10:49-54 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Force and energy)

KELER, V., inzhener.

Bio-energy stations. Tekh.mol.25 no.1:33 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Methane)

KELLER, V.I.

KELLER, V.I., inzhener.

Mysteries of clouds. Tekh. mol. 25 no.4:9-11 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Clouds)

FROLOV, Yuriy Petrovich, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, professor;  
KMLER, V.R., nauchnyy redaktor; BREZANOVSKAYA, L.Ya., redaktor;  
YELAGIN, A.S., tekhnicheskoy redaktor

[The human brain and cybernetics] Mozg cheloveka i kibernetika.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosv. lit-ry, 1957. 38 p. (Bibliotekha  
v pomoshch' lektoru, no.6) (MLRA 10:9)  
(CYBERNETICS)

KELER, Vl. inzhener.

In the world of quanta. Tekh. mol. 25 no.5:29-32 My '57.  
(Quantum theory) (MIRA 10:6)

KELER, V1., inzhener.

On a new course. Tekh.mol. 25 no.8:2-4 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Uzbekistan--Economic zoning)



KELER, Vl.

Does "anticosmos" exist? Tekh. mol. ~~25~~ no.9:24 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Nuclear physics)

KELER, Vl., insh.

Travel to the antiuniverse. Tekh. mol. 26 no.1:9-14 '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Cosmology)

AUTHOR: Keler, Vl.

29-58-6-4/19

TITLE: The Revolution in Physics (Continues  
(Revolutsiya v fizike prodolzhayetsya)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Vol. 26, Nr 6, pp 6-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On February 25, 1958 a communication came from Göttingen (German Federal Republic) concerning a sensational lecture on the theme "Progress in the Theory of Elementary Particles" held by Professor Verner Geyzenberg at the Göttingen university. The professor said that he had set up an equation together with his assistants on the strength of which "the total structure of universe can be explained". However, at the present state of the investigations he cannot guarantee unconditionally that his theory is right. He is, however, convinced of the fact that such a proof can be made. As soon as this will be proved the search for a linear field theory worked on by the famous physicist A. Einstein (A. Eynshteyn) in the course of many years will be finished. The formula set up by Geyzenberg reminds in its form to a great extent of Dirac's equation.

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The Revolution in Physics Continues

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The difference seems to be only very small. It is mainly to be led back to the fact that Dirak used the conception of mass and Heisenberg (Geyzenberg) the conception "mean density of mass". The most important conclusion of Geyzenberg's theory consists in the fact that the total manifoldness of the elementary particles is reduced to only two kinds of particles: bosons and fermions. The elementary particles discovered in the course of the past 25 years are shown in the figure. The new theory maintains that the entire manifoldness of particles to which one was already used does not exist at all. There were no three dozens of particle types, but only two: bosons and fermions. All others are merely quantum states of these types. Electrons, positrons, neutrons, etc., are only a different state of fermions; photons, K-mesons, and Pi-mesons are different quantum states of bosons. Geyzenberg's theory leads to the final conclusion that the particles have apparently no wave properties. This would simplify considerably the total picture of the universe. There is, however, an argument: whereas the new equation simplifies the one thing it complicates, on the other hand, consi-

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The Revolution in Physics Continues .

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derably the other, thus leading to an ambiguity of the possible solutions. If the new theory is confirmed, the microphysical event A is bound to have not only the consequence B. The consequence of A can be with more or less probability another event: C, D, G. etc. The physicists assume this to be the discovery of the nonlinearity of the world. Geyzenberg's communication led to lively discussions among the world's physicists. The results of these discussions will be communicated later. One thing is, however, certain: physics is flourishing today as never before. There is 1 figure.

1. Physics--Theory   2. Galaxies--Theory   3. Particles--Theory

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AUTHOR: Keler, V./

SOV/29-58-9-9/30

TITLE: The Language of Chemistry (Yazyk khimii)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, <sup>26</sup>Nr 9, pp 12 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author describes the development of symbolic chemical language. The alchemists were the first to recognize that chemistry would never be able to do without a symbolic language. This is their great merit from a scientific point of view. The invention of suitable symbols, however, proved to be no easy task and thus the symbols devised with great sagacity by the scientists of earlier centuries were found to be unsuited for modern science. Dalton (Dal'ton) made the first step towards the establishment of a well founded chemical symbolism. His method, however, proved to be too complicated to render the composition of complicated substances into a formula. The Swedish chemist Berzelius (Bertselius) found a way out of this difficulty by calling in the assistance of the Latin alphabet. In the last century, the final shape of the chemical alphabet

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## The Language of Chemistry

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was developed after D.I. Mendeleev had discovered the periodic system of elements. Once the chemical alphabet existed, it was no longer difficult to write up formulae describing chemical processes. The use of the chemical notation alone, however, did not succeed in removing the misunderstandings resulting from an inconsistent nomenclature of chemical substances. Mendeleev's suggestion of designating chemical substances according to their composition, was adopted by scientists the world over. After the phenomenon of valence had been discovered it became customary to use the so-called structure formulae as compared to the conventional molecular notation. This type of formula is generally used in organic chemistry. In 1892 the so-called Geneva nomenclature was adopted, which is based upon the theory of Butlerov. It was subsequently acknowledged by the whole world. There is no way of including even the basic rules of the Geneva nomenclature and of the supplementing Liège nomenclature (1930) within the scope of this article. There is every reason,

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The Language of Chemistry

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however, to assert that everybody who is interested in the intricacies of the language of organic chemistry will be able to grasp its essentials without great difficulty. There are 6 figures.

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24(0)

AUTHOR:

Koler, V., Engineer

BOY/29-59-2-20/41

TITLE:

Imponderability - Is It Possible ?  
(Nevesomost' - eto vozmozhno ?)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 2, pp 22-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is the closing article to a consideration on imponderability published in the periodical "Tekhnika - molodezhi", 1959, Nr 1. In the last 2-3 years, very much has been written on antigravity both in the foreign and Soviet press. Beside the discovery of fabulous antigravitation means and devices, there are many theories of purely speculative character, such as the theory by Professor K. P. Stanyukovich of Moscow. In his opinion, the force of attraction is no constant force, but it can change according to the state of elementary particles and especially according to temperature. Under his theory, bodies with a temperature near the absolute zero are much less attracted by the earth than warm bodies. An important and much promising idea was pronounced by the American Professor Bondi at the Conference in Chapel Hill. He started from the theory of relativity and showed that the negative masses in gravitational fields do not fall down but

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Imponderability - Is It Possible ?

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are repelled with normal acceleration. On this basis, it would be well possible to make bodies of anti-matter with a negative weight. Also interesting is the theory based on the hypothesis that the fields exclude each other. Under this theory, magnetic and electrostatic fields must push off from the field of gravity. The theory of gravitation by Professor D. D. Ivanenko seems to be best founded in a scientific respect. It proves that the gravitational waves, up to a certain degree of probability, can be transmitted into electrons, positrons and photons. Such transmutations comprise even more intensely the different forms of matter, particularly if one considers that the gravitational field, according to the theory of relativity, is closely connected with the curvature of space and time. These conclusions by the Soviet physicist are also shared by P. Dirak. There are many unfounded and unproved opinions about the problem of gravitation and antigravitation. Yet it may not be put aside as a fancy. Recently on an international fair in Paris, the firm "Philips" demonstrated a metal disk hovering 30 cm above another disk. Such phenomenon could only be attained, however, with a very high power expenditure. A very interesting experiment was demonstrated by the Soviet scientist

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Imponderability - Is It Possible ?

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Professor Vladimir Konstantinovich Arkad'yev of the Moscow State University, using a lead ring cooled to a few degrees above the absolute zero, and a magnet made of a special alloy of iron-nickel-aluminum. The constant magnet induced a closed circuit in the lead ring, which had become a superconductor due to the intense cooling, thus turning the ring to a magnet. The repelling force caused between the two magnets prevented the upper magnet from falling down. This experiment was repeatedly demonstrated in the Physical Auditorium of Moscow University. It cannot be stated yet what consequences the experiments by Alle and Arkad'yev will have for the future. Nevertheless, some scientists and visionaries try to imagine the future of antigravitation. It is certain that the control of antigravitation would fundamentally change the traditional way of life. But there is no doubt that this problem will once be solved. At the beginning, some sentences by various scientists on this problem are given: V. I. Siforov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Professor S. Tolanskiy, English physicist, D. D. Ivanenko, Professor, Emil Borel, Member of the French Academy of Sciences, as well as from papers by L. Infeld, Academician of the Polish Academy of Sciences. There are 5 figures.

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24(5), 3(1)

SOV/29-59-8-6/29

AUTHOR: Keler, V., Engineer

TITLE: The Flow of Time

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 8, pp 8-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To fulfil the wish of many readers, the discussion on matter, field, space and time, started in the past year, is continued here with the publication of the extraordinary time theory of the astrophysicist N. A. Kozyrev of Leningrad. No judgment is given about the theory developed by the scientist who gained world-wide fame by his astronomic discoveries. Readers shall only be given the possibility of getting acquainted with the theory. Experts - physicists, astrophysicists and philosophers - are invited to say their opinion about this hypothesis. Professor Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kozyrev, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, spoke about his theory in a report delivered in the large hall of the Geograficheskoye obshchestvo Soyuza SSR (Geographical Society of the Union SSR) in Leningrad. On the basis of investigations over many years into the structure of celestial bodies, Kozyrev arrived at the conclusion that particular - formerly unknown - forces exist in nature, the origin of which is the flow of time. This theory has not yet found general recognition, and is much disputed. The "asymmetric" or "cause"-mechanics created by Professor

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Kozyrev is known to few persons only. The book explaining the principles of this mechanics was published by the Academy of Sciences, USSR in an edition of 500 copies. It became a bibliographic rarity immediately after its appearance. The asymmetric or causal-mechanics is based on the statement made in nuclear physics and on the basis of astronomic data saying that the cosmos and its reflected image are not equivalent. This asymmetry is caused by the asymmetry of time, i.e. it is the consequence of an objective difference between past and future. Up to now, theoretical physics and mechanics used only one property of time, namely the possibility of measuring the duration of an occurrence or the length of a period. Everyday life, however, shows that the properties of time are not exhausted with this. The sequence of occurrences is ordered with respect to time, the causes always appear before the consequences. There is a principal difference between consequences and causes, thus also between past and future. This shows that time has another property, not used by the exact sciences, which can be termed direction or course of time. The theoretical investigation of mechanical axioms has shown that the course of time must be a quantity which has the dimension of velocity and is equal for the entire cosmos. The flow of time is the velocity at which causes are transformed into consequences. ✓

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It must also be a finite quantity. By an experiment with a rotating body, Kozyrev proves that during rotation additional forces - tensions - are formed from the course of time. These forces are always in pairs, and act in opposite directions. Due to this circumstance, the center of gravity of the system cannot be displaced by a variation of the flow of time, but the energy of the body can be changed. Thus, the course of time may be a source of energy similar to the energy of running water. Mechanics acknowledges the temporal symmetry of occurrences: before they take place and after their occurring. The difference between causes and consequences, however, excludes such a symmetry. Consequently, a more accurate mechanics must be established which makes a difference between cause and consequence, and considers the effective asymmetry of occurrences. This mechanics must primarily consider the course of time. The new quantity must be introduced into the laws of physics and mechanics. The most important proof for the circumstance that the flow of time can carry out work is delivered by the shape of the celestial bodies. Rotating celestial bodies are not shaped as had been assumed up to now, but they have the shape of a cardioid, a heart. This shape is caused by the effect of various forces originating from the flow of time in dif-

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KELER, Vl., inzh.

Power plant in a yard. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.6:46-48 Je '59.

(Waterheaters) (Heat of decomposition) (MIRA 12:8)

24(0)

SOV/29-59-1-9/26

AUTHOR : Keler, Vl., Engineer

TITLE : Weightlessness - is it possible? (Nevesomost' - eto vozmozhno?)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, <sup>27</sup>Nr 1, pp. 12-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT : This article is one of a popular series discussing the basic concepts of modern physics: matter, field, space, and time. The author emphasizes the mysterious aspects of the law of gravity and the lack of experimental data in this field. The article begins with a description of the pendulum experiments carried out by Foucault and the experiments conducted in 1953-57 by the French scientist Maurice Allais which were recently reported in the European press. The author says that if the experimental data from Allais' work now being studied by scientists is found to be correct, the results may lead to the establishment of a new science of gravity control. The dual states of gravity are evident in the opposite effects observed in the macrocosm and microcosm. Up to the present a feeling of weightlessness has been achieved only for brief periods of time, namely for 40 seconds in jet aircraft flight. The feeling of weightlessness is caused by "antigravity", that is, a balance

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Weightlessness - is it possible? (Cont.)

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of centrifugal and centripetal forces. No actual state of weightlessness has yet been achieved. Excessive gravity loads have also been experienced by man. V. Chkalov has repeatedly endured gravity loads of 11.5 g's for fairly long periods of time. The rocket sled track at Holloman, New Mexico is described and John Paul Stapp's rocket sled ride is commented on. Experiments with animals have shown that physical injury occurs at the level of 135 g's; animals die at loads of 237 g's. (To be concluded). There are 9 figures.

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KELER, Vladimir Romanovich; ~~FEDCHENKO~~, V., red.; GOLUBKOVA, G.,  
tekhn.red.

[On the threshold of the unknown] Na poroge nevedomogo. Moskva,  
Izd-vo TsK VLSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1960. 221 p.

(Physics--Juvenile literature)

(MIRA 14:2)

68283

24(0) 3(1) 3.47

AUTHOR: Kelov, V.I., Engineer

S/029/60/000/02/023/025  
B008/B015

TITLE: Journey to the Mega-world

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, Nr 2, pp 34 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the applicability of physical laws to the mega-world. Under the term mega-world the author understands a system of bodies and formations which does not fall under the concept of macrocosmos in consequence of its infinitely great dimensions. The mega-world is the counterpart to the infinitely small world which is subject of the so-called uniform field theory. The periodical "Tekhnika - molodezhi", 1958, Nr 11 deals with this matter. The author reports on the processes occurring in the region of distant galaxies, and the shift toward the red. He mentions the explanation for this phenomenon given by the Soviet mathematician Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Fridman, Leningrad. Furthermore, he deals with Newton's laws of mechanics and Einstein's theory of relativity. By means of some examples he proves that these laws cannot be applied to the mega-world, and that other, hitherto unknown

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laws, are valid there. The continuous formation of new stars and entire stellar systems with very high temperatures and energy reserves found by the Soviet astrophysicist Viktor Amazaspovich Ambartsumyan indicates that the energy processes in space do not follow the second law of thermodynamics, but hitherto unknown laws. The Soviet scientist B.I. Plotkin gave a further proof for the invalidity of the second law under cosmic conditions. He proved that the statistic laws set up for finite multitudes of particles cannot be applied to infinite multitudes of particles. The Soviet astronomer Professor Boris Aleksandrovich Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov discovered more than 500 peculiarly interacting galaxies where the Newton law of gravitation gives way to forces of unknown origin. The finding that the law of gravitation becomes invalid at very great distances leads to a number of important conclusions. They make a revision of the theory of relativity necessary, basing on the field equations which are subject to the Newtonian law, and therefore invalid for weak fields. In 1958 the Soviet astronomer Abram Leonidovich Zel'manov proved mathematically that the comparison of the

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AUTHOR: Keler, Vl.

S/029/60/000/04/028/032  
B008/B009

TITLE: Rainbow of the Cosmos

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, Nr 4, p 34 (USSR)

TEXT: In this article the author reports on the feasibility of taking color photographs of celestial bodies. Such photographs are taken with long exposures on highly sensitive films capable of responding also to colors invisible to the human eye. In 1953, e.g., the Soviet astronomer N. P. Barabashov published color photographs of the moon. In the United States cosmic nebulae were photographed in colors. The last page of the cover shows color photographs of cosmic nebulae. The question as to the scientific value of color photographs is as yet undecided, but it is evident that by means of colors it is possible to discriminate bodies of identical luminous characteristics in the nebulae. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

KELER, V.

Is it possible that seconds can be shorter or longer? Mast.  
ugl. 9 no.10:20 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Relativity (Physics))

KELER, VI.

Neutrino astronomy will let us see what happens inside the stars.  
Tekh.mol. no.1:12-13 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Stars--Observation)  
(Neutrinos)

KELER, V., inzh.

Why is a liquid liquid? NTO 3 no. 1:47-48 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14'2)

(Liquids)

KELER, V.

Her majesty, symmetry. IUn.tekh. 5 no.5:62-66 My '61.  
(Symmetry)

(MIRA 14:5)



KELER, V.

Her Majesty, the Symmetry (conclusion). IUn.tekh.5 no.6:59-62  
Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Symmetry)

KELER, V.R., otv. red.; MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D., akademik, red.;  
 BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; BLOKHINTSEV, D.I., red.; GNEDENKO,  
 B.V., akademik, red.; ZAYCHIKOV, V.N., red.; KELDYSH, M.V.,  
 akademik, red.; KIRILLIN, V.A., akademik, red.; KORTI'NOV,  
 V.V., red.; MONIN, Andrey Sergeyevich, prof., doktor fiz.-  
 matem. nauk, red. (1921); NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik, red.;  
 PARIN, V.V., red.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik, red.; SEMENOV,  
 N.N., akademik, red.; FOK, V.A., akademik, red.; FRANTSOV,  
 G.P., akademik, red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.;  
 KREMNEVA, G., red.; BALASHOVA, A., red.; BERG, A.I., akademik, red.

[Science and mankind, 1964; simple and precise information  
 about the principal developments in world science] Nauka i  
 chelovechestvo, 1964.; dostupno i tochno o glavnom v miro-  
 voi nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 424 p.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Blokhin, Parin) 2. Chlen-  
 korrespondent AN SSSR (for Blokhintsev). 3. Akademiya nauk  
 SSSR Ukr. SSR (for Gnedenko).

KELER, Vladimir Romanovich; BERG, A.I., nauchn. red.

[Homo sapiens - man of reason] Homo sapien. - Chelovek  
razumnyi. Nauchn. red. A.I.Berg. Moskva, Molodaia  
gvardiia, 1964. 220 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ARSEN'YEVA, G. P.; KELER, V. V.

Coordination of the operations of electric spindles and intake cylinders during the run and slowdown till the complete stop of a ringless twister. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:111-121 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

(Spinning machinery—Electric driving)

ARSEN'YEVA, G.P.; KEIER, V.V.

Electric drive of a ringless twisting machine with electric  
spindles for the twisting of nylon yarn. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:134-137 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

Keleer-Bacoka, M.

YUGO .

Photometric determination of potassium in biological fluids (potassium silver-cobaltnitrite principle). M. Keleer-Bacoka. *Acta Med. Indones.* 7, 61 (1965). *Abstracts* Sect. 11, 7, 1449 (1964). --K is pptd. by the addition of AgNO<sub>3</sub> and Caebler (slightly modified). 1-34. The Co in the ppt. is detd. photometrically. Qualities and accuracy of the method are emphasized. A. M. D.

KELLER - BACOKA, M.

KELLER-BACOKA, M.

Quantitative photometric determination of the sugar (reducing compounds) in the urine. Radovi Med. fak. Vol.1:31-34 1954.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, Kemijski laboratorij; primljeno 20.VIII.1953.  
(GLYCOSURIA, determ.

\*photometry)

*Refer - HACO, M*

✓ A photometric method for the microdetermination of amylase in serum and urine. D. Devic-Mikuc and M. Keler-Bagocka. *Acta Med. Yugoslav.* 8, No. 1, 62-7(1954); *Excerpta Med.*, Sect. 11, 6, 711(1955).—Serum or urine in physiol. saline is incubated with a diid. starch soln. at pH 6.4 and 37° for 20 min. The reaction is stopped by adding N AcOH. The excess of starch is estd. photometrically by the color produced upon addn. of I soln. K. L. C.

*Med. 2*



Keleer-BACOKA, M.

4324. Sublimato test compared with other flocculation reactions and results of electrophoresis. M. Keleer-Bacoka Z. Allg. Med., 1955, 153, 230-235 (Med. Clinic, Univ. of Zagreb). The sublimato test is a specific reaction for increased  $\gamma$ -globulin. Thymol and goldsol reactions are positive for increased  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -globulins. The thymol reaction is more spec. for  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -globulin disturbances than is the goldsol reaction. (German) W. R. Harr. HD

Keler - Baćoka, M.

2828 The sublimate test as a micro-method for the determination of  $\gamma$ -globulin in serum. M. Keler-Baćoka (Univ. Clinic, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Mikrochim. Acta*, 1956, (1-3), 237-243. —Details are given of the Keler-Baćoka and Dević-Mikac sublimate test which is specific only for raised  $\gamma$ -globulin values. *Soln. required*—(i) 0.078 g of  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to 1 litre. (ii) 11.870 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to 1 litre. (iii) Mix 28 ml of soln. (i) with 72 ml of soln. (ii). (iv) Sublimate soln. —0.047 per cent  $\text{HgCl}_2$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . *Procedure*—To 5 ml of soln. (iii) add, by micro-pipette, 0.10 ml of serum. Add 0.4 ml of soln. (iv) and mix. Run a blank to compensate for the serum colour by mixing 5.4 ml of soln. (iii) and 0.1 ml of serum. Measure the extinction at 430 m $\mu$  after 20 min. in a Pulfrich photometer in a 10-mm cell. E/O.07 = sublimate units (normal values 1 to 5). Plot the calibration curve with  $\text{BaSO}_4$  by the Shank and Hoagland thymol procedure. An investigation made of the sublimate test ppt. by paper electrophoresis showed (a) the positive test is specific only for raised  $\gamma$ -globulin values; (b) other globulin fractions, i.e.  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  and  $\beta$  fractions, are not carried down by the test, even in strongly increased concentrations; (c) possibilities exist for obtaining and isolating larger quantities of  $\gamma$ -globulin from the serum by means of the sublimate test.

D. F. PHILLIPS

KELER-BACOKA, Mira

Sublimate solution in colloidal serum lability test. Radovi med.fak.  
Zagreb 7 no.2:143-148 '59.  
(AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA diag)  
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

KELER-BACOKA, Mira; HAHN, Arpad

Serum copper and ceruloplasmin (PPD oxidase) in hyperthyroidism.  
Rad. med. fak. Zagreb 8 no.3:244-248 '60.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM blood) (COPPER blood)  
(SERUM GLOBULIN)

1

KALLAI, L.; KELER-BACOKA, M.

Lipoproteins in diseases of the hepatobiliary tract. Acta med. iugosl.  
14 no.3:266-277 '60.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.  
    (LIPOPROTEINS blood)  
    (LIVER DISEASES blood)  
    (JAUNDICE OBSTRUCTIVE blood)

FUCAR, Z.; KALER-BACOKA, M.

Molecular weight of colloidal dextran, and its effect on human serum lipides. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:19 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "Ruđer Boskovic," Zagreb.

YUGOSLAVIA

KALLAI, Dr Laszlo, and KEJLER-BACOKA, Dr Mira, Clinic of Internal Medicine (Interna Klinika), Faculty of Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet), Zagreb.

"Essential Hyperlipemia."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 8, 1963, pp 843-851.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Four patients suffering from essential hyperlipemia were subjected to clinical and laboratory examinations and the heparin clearing test. A turbidity resulting from an increased content of total fats (primarily neutral) was found in the serum of these patients by means of chemical determination and paper electrophoresis. Heparin applied intravenously to such a patient on an empty stomach was found to reduce the total fat content, but identical doses of heparin reduced the total fat content in the serum more slowly in cases of lipemia caused by a fatty meal (exogenous fat) than the endogenous fat content. A parallelism was found between total fat content and thymol turbidity but no complete parallelism between total fat content and serum turbidity. Heparin partially cleared serum turbidity caused by endogenous lipids, but no clearing effect was in evidence in serum turbidity caused by exogenous lipids following a fatty meal in patients suffering from essential hyperlipemia.

Two tables, two graphs, 23 Western references.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000. V. CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510007-8"

D.; PERSIC, N.; ZORINC, S.; TEODOROVIC, B.; VRANIC, J.; VUCIJA, I.; ANTONIAZZO, Z.; CULIC, R.; GALINOVIC-WEIEGLASS, M.; RADANOV, Z.; MPAVINAC, B.; KOEHLER-KUBELKA, N.; CEZNER, M.; KOHN, J.; IERVOIC, B.; EMILI, H.; SMERDEL, S.; SOOS, E.; VUKSANOVIC, V.; JANJATOVIC, M.; DERVISEVIC, I.; GRUENWALD, P.; SKRABALO, Z.; CREPINKO, I.; HAUPTMANN, E.; VIDACICA, S.; HORVAT, A.; MIOCKA, O.; IVANCEVIC, D.; PERGER, A.; KRSHJAVI, B.; PRAZIC, M.; SALAJ, B.; SUPOTIC, R.; RADOSEVIC, Z.; KEJLER-BACOKA, M.; HAHN, A.; MATKOVIC, B.; RADONIC, M.

Review of periodicals; medicine. Bul se Youg 9 no.4/5:145-147 Ag-O '61.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / EAST GERMANY

RUTKAY-NEDECKY, I.; KELEROVA, E.; FICHTEL, K.; Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava; Institute of Corticovisceral Pathology and Therapy, German Academy of Sciences, Berlin. [Orig. versions not given].

"The Role of Vasomotor Reaction in the Complex of the Orienting Reflex in Man."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, pp 217-218

**Abstract:** 12 healthy university students were tested with weak light stimuli to find the incidence of plethysmographic waves corresponding to Sokolov's criteria for the vasomotor component of the orienting reaction and to find the course of "spontaneous" waves of the 3rd order. The vasomotor component of the orienting reaction is probably a phenomenon occurring "spontaneously", and with increasing stimulation it enters into a time relationship with it. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 4th Conf. of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mar. Lazne, 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.

1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4007044

8/2598/63/000/010/0218/0223

AUTHOR: Livanov, V. A.; Kelesh'yan, N. M.; Faynbron, S. M.; Ryabova, R. M.

TITLE: Composition and properties of production heats of AT-3 titanium alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy\*, no. 10, 1963. Issledovaniya titanovykh splavov, 218-223

TOPIC TAGS: AT-3 titanium alloy, titanium alloy, AT-3 alloy structure, AT-3 alloy property, forged AT-3 titanium alloy, cast AT-3 alloy, extruded AT-3 alloy, AT-3 alloy heat resistance, complex titanium alloy, titanium aluminum alloy

**ABSTRACT:** Mechanical properties and cross-sectional macro- and microstructure have been investigated in cast, forged, and extruded specimens of high-quality AT-3 alloy containing Al, Cr, Fe, and Si. The macrostructure of the AT-3 alloy showed a fine, uniform grain size under all test conditions. With increases in temperature of the forging and extrusion processes, the structure was affected only slightly. The mechanical properties of the tested alloy were uniform and stable, although in rods with diameters of 160, 100, and 65 mm some anisotropy was found. This anisotropy can be explained by the occurrence of some inclusions

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ACCESSION NR: AT4007044

distributed along the direction of deformation of the metal. These inclusions in longitudinal specimens did not affect the mechanical properties of the alloy but markedly decreased the metal strength in the cross sections. The microstructure of the AT-3 alloy was an  $\alpha$ -solution under all tested conditions. The AT-3 alloy is thermally stable in the interval 400-450 C, does not become brittle after 100 hours of exposure, and shows high and long-lasting heat resistance. "V. S. Mikheyev and S. Ye. Ivanova also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KELESH'YAN, N.M.; VINOGRADOV, I.N.

Making use of aluminum alloy slugs for the manufacture of abrasive  
powders. TSvet.met. 38 no.7:93-94 31 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

S/803/62/000/003/001/012  
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Gribanov, Yu.I., Kalutskaya, K.D., Kelesnikov, V.D.  
and Sholokhov, A.A.

TITLE: A bench for the analysis of transients in nuclear  
power installations

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika  
i telemekhanika, no. 3, 1962. Sistemy upravleniya  
yadevnymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami, 5-15

TEXT: The authors describe a measuring bench built around  
the 24-channel OT-24-51 oscilloscope. The magnetic circuits of the  
frame galvanometer make the oscilloscope sufficiently sensitive to  
be operated directly from the pickups. The characteristics of the  
six types of galvanometers used are given. The circuit diagrams and  
the operation of all measuring channels is described. The operation  
of any channel depends on the type of channel pickup or on the mea-  
suring instrument. The measuring pickups or transducers are of the  
following types: 1) Chromel-alumel thermocouples with grounded hot

Card 1/2

A bench for the analysis ...

S/803/62/000/003/001/012  
D201/D308

terminals. 2) Resistor thermometers. 3) Induction type pickups. 4) Tachometric pickups. 5) Selsyn channels. 6) Channels with compensated ionization chambers KHK-53 (KNK-53) for measuring the neutron component of the reactor power. The bench is a modification of the tensometric device OT-24-51 designed by the 'Neftenpribov' plant of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz. The equipment has been successfully used for testing the automatic control systems of nuclear power plants operating under normal and emergency conditions. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KELESOV, R.; AYDARKHANOV, B.A.; ZEL'TSER, M.F.; KIM, G.G.; TSOY, V.P.

Spreading of sheep goiter in Alma-Ata Province. Izv. AN  
Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.5:102-105 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

K 1111 18  
TRENCSÉNI, T.; KELETI, B.; KINCSES, A.; SZABO, J.

Nephrosc-nephritis haemorrhagica infectiosa. Orv. hetil. 94 no. 42:  
1163-1165 18 Oct 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Doctors. <sup>HUNGARIAN</sup> 2. <sup>HEALTH</sup> People's Army Sanitation Service.

KELETI B.

TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.; KILATI, Bela, dr.; KINGSSES, Antal, dr.; SZABO,  
Judit, dr.; SZENTESI, Róza, dr.; BARCSAY, Ferenc, dr.

Nephroso-~~ph~~ephritis haemorrhagica infectiosa; clinical aspects based  
on observation of 58 cases. Orv. hetil. 95 no.24:645-656 13 June 54.  
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

TRENCSENI, T.; KELETI, B.; KINCSES, A.; SZABO, J.; SZENTESI, H.;  
BARCSAI, T.

The clinical picture of haemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis on  
the basis of 58 cases. Acta med.hung. 7 no.1-2:59-81 1955.

1. Medical Service of the Hungarian People's Army.  
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER,  
clin. aspects)



KINCSES, Antal, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.

Follow-up in infectious hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis.  
Orv. hetil. 97 no.26:715-716 24 June 56.

1. A Nephadsereg Eggessegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye.  
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiol.  
in Hungary, follow-up in 44 cases. (Hun))

~~KELETI~~, Bela, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL, Janos, dr.:  
~~MARKOVITS~~, Gyorgy, dr.

Explosive leptospirosis in the northern mountainous region,  
caused by swimming pool water. Orv. hetil. 97 no.37:1014-1018  
9 Sept 56.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalata es a Budapesti  
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezetének (igazgato:  
Alfoldy, Zoltan, dr. egyet. tanar.) kozlemenye.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

Leptospira, epidemic in Hungary in army camp caused by  
infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, dis.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))

TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.

Hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis in our country and in Europe.  
Orv.hetil. 100 no.52:1872-1876 D '59.

1. A Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatának közleménye.  
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER statist.)

TRENCSENI, T.; KELETI, B.

Hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis in Hungary and Europe. Acta med.  
hung, 16 no.3:303-311 '60.

1. Gesundheitsdienst der Ungarischen Volksarmee, Budapest.  
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER epidemiol).

Hungary/Military

B-605

KELETI, Bela, Orvosalezredes /MD/; and  
PINTER, Zoltan, Orvosornagy /MD/; co-authors of  
article: "Data on the Problem of Inoculative Hepatitis."  
(Honvedorvos, Budapest, Apr-Jun 61, pp 99-110)

34  
(2)

KELETI, Bela, dr.; PINTER, Zoltan, dr.; VALFI, Frigyes, dr.

Data on the prognosis in epidemic hepatitis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.14:  
628-636 Ap '62.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIONOUS diag)

PINTER, Zoltan, dr.; DAVID, Gabor, dr.; GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.

Change of plasma tyrosine concentrations in liver diseases. Orv.  
hetil. 103 no.19:879-881 13 My '62.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalata.  
(LIVER DISEASES blood) (TYROSINE blood)

PINTER, Zoltan, dr.; ENGLANDER, Zsuzsanna, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.

The evaluation of serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase determinations in obstructive jaundice and cholelithiasis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.39: 1847-1849 30 S '62.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsogugyi Szolgalata.  
(JAUNDICE, OBSTRUCTIVE) (CHOLELITHIASIS)  
(LIVER NEOPLASMS) (ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)  
(ENZYME TESTS) (BLOOD)



[HUNGARY

PINTER, Zoltan, Dr, lieutenant colonel-physician (orvosalezredes),  
~~KELETI, Bela, Dr, lieutenant colonel-physician, STRAUSZ, Pal, Dr,~~  
 major-physician (orvosornagy); [no affiliation given].

"Rubeola-Like Infectious Diseases in the Army."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol XV, No 2, Apr-June 1963, pages 143-148.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary modified] In a two-months period, 70 soldiers from different units presented symptoms of fever, retroauricular lymphadenopathy, conjunctivitis, rubeola or scarlet fever-like rashes. About half of the cases were accompanied by an enlargement of the liver and spleen. In the blood, elevated plasmocytes with leucopenia or a normal number of leucocytes with normal or slightly elevated blood sedimentation rate were found. Gingivitis was present in one third of the cases. The authors suggest that the disease is caused by a virus which is very close clinically, or possibly, is a variation of the rubeola virus. The incubation period seems to be 14-16 days. During the last 14 years, the authors have seen fewer cases of rubeola-like rash in their hospital than during the 2 months discussed in this article. 1 Hungarian, 1 Western reference.

1/1

10  
 disease, 50 patients with renal syndrome have been under the supervision of the authors. The results of the tests indicated that, after the acute stage of the disease, no residual symptoms or subsequent diseases should be expected in the kidneys or in the pituitary, in spite of the severe acute changes observed among those who succumbed during the acute stage of the disease. This observation is in accordance with the rather scarce data available in medical literature. 3 Western, 1 Hungarian references.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510007-8"

1/1

PINTER, Zoltan, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.; LISZKAI, Laszlo, dr.

Chemotoxic hepatitis in carbon tetrachloride poisoning. Orv. hetil.  
105 no.43:2031-2035 0 25 '64.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalata.

KELETI, J.; RUSINKO, M.

Contribution on the biological properties of *Clostridium welchii*.  
Cesk. farm. 12 no.1:35-38 Ja '63.

1. Katedra hygieny Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho. — Katedra  
biochemie a mikrobiologie Farmaceutickej fakulty University Komenskeho. —  
Katedra mikrobiologie Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskolovanie lekarov,  
Bratislava.

(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (BIOCHEMISTRY) (PHYSIOLOGY)

KELETI, Juraj

KMETY, Emil: KELETI, Juraj

Method of control of efficacy of disinfection. Cesk. hyg. epidem.  
mikrob. 2 no.5:399-404 Oct. 53.

1. Z Hygienickeho ustavu lek. fak. SU v Bratislave. Prednosta prof.  
Dr. V. Mucha.

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS,  
control of effectiveness)

KELLETI, JuraJ (Bratislava, ul. CA 52)

Preparation of o-toluidine tablets for quantitative determination of active chlorine in disinfected potable water. Lek. obzor 3 no.3-4:185-188 1954.

1. Z Hygienického ustavu LFSU.

(CHLORINE,

\*in water, determ., o-toluidine technic)

(WATER,

\*chlorine, determ., o-toluidine technic)

(TOLUENE, derivatives,

\*toluidine, determ. of chlorine in water)

KMETY, Emil; KELETI, Jura.j

Effect of certain disinfectants on leptospirae. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 5 no.6:295-300 Nov 56.

1. Hygienicky ustav. lek. fak. KU v Bratislave, predn. akademik V. Mucha.

(LEPTOSPIRA, effect of drugs on, disinfectants (Cz))

(ANTISEPTICS, effects, on Leptospira (Cz))

Concn. of 250 mg. active Cl per l l. kills pathogenic strains of Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae and L. grippo-typhosa within 1-2 min. in a medium with high content of org. compds/ NaOH (0.1%) kills in 20 sec. The amts of Cl used for disinfecting drinking water (1-2 mg. /l.) are effective as a preventive measure.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510007-8"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. F  
Sanitary Microbiology of Water.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19513

Author : Koleti, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Determination and Survival of Clostridium perfringens in the Surface Layer of Water

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. hyg., 1958, 3, No 4, 223-227

Abstract : No abstract given

MUCHA, V.; KELETI, J.; DAUBNER, I.

Reasons for advocating standardization of hydrobacteriological methods. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.4:209-215 My '62.

1. Ustav hygieny Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho a Oddelenie experimentalnej hygieny CSAV Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV, Bratislava.

(WATER SUPPLY microbiologyO

KELETI, Juraj, doc., Dr., PhMr, C.Sc. (Kalinsiakova 8, Bratislava);  
KAMENSKY, Pavol; TOLDYOVA, Viera; HUNKOVA, Zdena

Data on the mechanism of the development of methemoglobinemia  
in the suckling. Acta pharmac 8:188-197 '63.

1. Chair of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Faculty of Pharmaceutics, Komensky University, Bratislava (for Keleti and Hunkova). 2. Children's Ward, City Institute of Public Health, Bratislava (for Kamensky). 3. Institute of Suckling Infants, Bratislava (for Toldyova).



1.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KELETI, J; RUSINKO, M.

1. Chair of Biochemistry and Microbiology PaFUK (Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie PaFUK); 2. Chair of Microbiology SUDL (Katedra mikrobiologie SUDL)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 9, 1963, pp 553-557

"Cl. Perfringens: a Causative Agent in Diarrhoeal Infections of Man. Its Occurrence and Methods of its Detection."

MUCHA, V.; KAMENSKY, P.; KELETI, J.

Apropos of the pathogenesis and prevention of alimentary nitrate methemoglobinemia in infants. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.8:457-466 '64.

1. Katedra hygieny lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho (veduci akademik V. Mucha); Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie Farmaceut. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho (veduci prof. A. Jindra) a Detske oddelenie Mestskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi (veduci MUDr. P. Kamensky).

L 14828-66 EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

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AUTHOR: Keleti, Juraj--Keleti, Yu. (Bratislava); Rusinko, Mikulas (Bratislava)

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TITLE: Study of the survival of Clostridium perfringens from the Danube <sup>6.44.55</sup>

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 3, 1965, 157-164

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, clostridium

ABSTRACT: The period of survival of the thermo-resistant and nonresistant strains of Clostridium perfringens type A was investigated in sterilized samples of well, city, and surface water from the river Danube. The temperatures investigated were 20.5, 4.9 and 37°C. It was found that the strains not thermo-resistant had a significantly longer period of survival. When compared to some bacteria like the Enterobacteriaceae, the thermo-resistant strains of Cl. perfringens type A (causing enterotoxicoeses) survived for a shorter period. Importance of the findings in hygiene and in epidemiological practice is discussed.

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Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPAS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 30Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 003

<sup>FW</sup>  
Card 2/2

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(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/66/000/004/0209/0213

AUTHOR: Keleti, J.; Rusinko, M.

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TITLE: Determining lecithinase activity of thermoresistant strains of *Clostridium perfringens*

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, no. 4, 1966, 209-213

TOPIC TAGS: *clostridium perfringens*, lecithinase activity, bacteria, bacterial disease, bacteriology

## ABSTRACT:

The paper compares lecithinase titer and hemolytic activity with a determination of the lecitho-vitellin units in 62 strains of *Clostridium perfringens* of types A, B, C, and F, and of the thermoresistant type A strains (enterotoxigenic agents). The strains originated from state collections in Czechoslovakia and Hungary taken from the feces of people suffering from diarrhea caused by Danube River water. The

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lecitho-vitellin units were determined by colorimetric determination of concentration of soluble phosphorus by a modification of the Fiske-Suba-Row method. The correlation between the lecithinase titer, hemolytic activity, and lecitho-vitellin units was determined. The heat-resistant strains of *Clostridium perfringens* type A investigated had a significantly lower number of lecitho-vitelline units than non-heat-resistant units had. The author suggests that this be used for the identification of these bacteria.

[WA-50; CDE No. 11]

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Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZ/0067/66/000/004/0209/0213

AUTHOR: Keleti, J.; Rusinko, M.

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A. KELETI, Magda

Evolution of the theory on molecular forces. Term tud kozl  
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1. Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat budapesti fizika-  
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ANTONI, F.; KELETI, T.

Immune-biological study of the crystalline alcohol dehydrogenases isolated from closely related yeast species. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.3:187-197 1957.

1. Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.  
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alcohol dehydrogenase from baker's yeast & brewer's yeast,  
immune-biol. studies)  
(YEASTS, metabolism  
alcohol dehydrogenases, immune-biol. studies)